

# KING OF LOCAL BURGLARS NABBED BY DAN RENEAR

**A Jap Who Robbed the Houses of Mrs. Allan Herbert and Mrs. Gertz, Captured and Much of His Plunder Recovered From Punchbowl.**

Asa, a Japanese, was arrested yesterday for committing numerous burglaries. Much of his plunder was recovered and taken to the station. Articles belonging to Mrs. Allan Herbert and Mrs. Gertz are among the things found.

Asa is less than five feet in height, weighs less than one hundred pounds, dresses in the dandiest of American style, but is the king of burglars of the Hawaiian Islands. He has committed robberies in broad daylight for months, has secured tons of goods from Honolulu houses, and has peddled his spoils to householders living on Punchbowl. Articles worth twenty-five dollars he has gleefully sold for twenty-five cents. His operations were conducted so well that the police have had hard work in effecting his capture but Special Officer Dan Renear nabbed him yesterday and after an exciting four hour drive in a hack around Honolulu recovered a large amount of the spoil.

Some time ago Mrs. Allan Herbert's home on Vineyard street was robbed of a variety of things. Among the things taken were furniture, bric-a-brac and crockery. The crockery had been collected in different countries, during Mrs. Herbert's travels, and was of considerable value. Some weeks ago the home of Mrs. Gertz on Vineyard street was also robbed while that lady was moving from one house to another. Many articles of furniture, silverware, and crockery had been taken by the thief. Some neighbors noticed a Jap leaving the house during an afternoon carrying the plunder. Complaint was made to the police and Officer Dan Renear was given the case. He told all of the neighbors of the facts and asked them to telephone the police station in case the alleged robber was again seen.

Yesterday Asa visited the neighborhood. He had a package of goods and tried to sell a miscellaneous array of clothing to a Portuguese woman. A message was sent to the police station and Renear reached the scene in time to nab the Jap. The burglar was taken to the police station but declared the goods were his property and that he was peddling them. Renear thought differently. He thought he had his man. The Jap told Renear that he would take him to his home. He took him to a vacant lot in Makiki. Renear then took him back to the police station and busied himself for some time in reducing the little Jap to a state of submission. The third degree may have been used. Nebo, the Jap police officer and interpreter, assisted. At the end of the seance the Jap admitted everything. He expressed a willingness to show the police the places where he had sold the goods. He was hustled into a hack and in a long drive about the city in the rain took Renear and Nebo to a score of Portuguese homes on Punchbowl. At each place the Jap was identified and the householders in fear and trembling dug up a variety of things they had purchased. Some had bought expensive rugs at forty cents each, others had bought hand-painted china at ten and fifteen cents apiece. The Jap had sold solid silver teapots at a dollar. A koa wood chair had been sold for an insignificant sum. The buyers of the stolen goods willingly handed the stuff over to the police to escape prosecution.

At ten o'clock last night Asa sat in the Deputy Sheriff's office at the Police Station, handcuffed to Nebo, the Jap detective. He sat there quietly while an inventory was taken of some of the recovered plunder. A partial list of it was as follows: One silver sugar-bowl, one silver spoon-holder, one butcher knife, one dozen silver tea spoons, one gold-plated sugar-bowl and spoon, one linen table cloth, one dining-room chair, one dozen valuable china cups and saucers, one Swiss glass barrel, one hand-painted punchbowl, numerous knives and forks, glass tumblers, one cake dish, three rugs, one koa table, bedding, linen sheets and pillow cases, one camphor trunk, one white silk cape, two Japanese bamboo tables, one chair, one raitan lounge, a gold watch having charm marked "S. P. B. 1898," great variety of women's clothing, two silk umbrellas, one umbrella stand and considerable crockery. There are also a number of miscellaneous articles. The police have a list of residences where the Jap has disposed of plunder and unless the purchasers send these articles to the station today they will go to the residences for it and possibly make some arrests on charges of receiving stolen goods.

While Officer Renear was at the Hawaiian Hotel, having Mrs. Herbert identify some of the stolen property, Asa, the robber, ran away. He had been left in charge of the hackman whom the police employ. He made a bold run down the street while a heavy

shower was in progress but the hackman recaptured him and shortly afterwards he was handcuffed to Nebo.

Late last night Asa was taken to Waikiki by the police. He stated that he lived out there and that he had a great deal of the plunder from different robberies stored in his room.

Asa will have to face about a dozen charges of larceny in the first degree and of receiving stolen goods.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth last night warmly praised the work of Officer Renear. The amount of goods that the Jap admits having stolen will run into large sums. He told the police that he had a confederate in the work and the police were busy early this morning in trying to find him.

## HOT AIR CHARGES AGAINST ANDREWS

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 5.—Governor Carter yesterday had presented to him formal charges against Sheriff Andrews. Former Police Captain Keolanui, who was elected sheriff over Andrews at the recent election on the Home Rule ticket, has preferred the charges, although the Home Rule party stands sponsor for them and Home Rule attorneys helped to prepare them. Gov. Carter said yesterday that the charges were the same as had been previously presented, but that he would investigate them again and see what they amounted to. Keolanui requested that they be kept secret although half the Home Rulers in town know just what they contain. One of them promised the Advertiser a copy of the charges, but evidently a secret fight has now been determined upon.

The charges in substance are that Andrews is personally unpopular, that he uses his office for his own advantage and that he has no regard for the rights of the people. The old telephone charge has been revived, the charge which was investigated by the legislature but about which nothing was done. The sheriff was charged with having had telephones placed in the homes of his policemen and then to have compelled the men to pay for the service by deducting the monthly rental from their salaries. The legislature passed a bill to reimburse the police. There is also a charge that Andrews did not pay his men the salaries provided by the legislature, although it is admitted that the money so deducted did not go to the benefit of the sheriff, but of the government. There is a charge however that he has used his office for his personal benefit, by compelling prisoners to do private work for him. There is also a charge that he compelled the people of Hiloi to pay him garbage charges, he having established a company of his own. This charge will probably fall to the ground, as after Keolanui was elected sheriff, the supervisors renewed the old garbage arrangement with Andrews on behalf of the county.

Keolanui also objects to Andrews' actions during the recent election, charging that he used men on the police force to assist in his election by compelling them to make campaign speeches in his favor. He is also said to have employed a native as prison lina and to have then taken the man along with him as a singer. There is another charge that the sheriff slapped two men on election day, while there is also one that he compelled a Portuguese who had his horse tied in the street, to pay for impounding it. Keolanui also claims that Andrews mistreated visitors to his office and is arrogant.

Governor Carter was also given the names of witnesses to these alleged violations of office, and there may be a hearing on the matter before the Governor leaves. Governor Carter, however, believes that most of the charges made have already been investigated and found to be without foundation, and says that there should be less secrecy and if the men complaining really believe the charges they make are true, they should present them to the grand jury for investigation. Another abuse complained of is that no attorney can get out a warrant without first having Andrews' O. K. upon it. The matters presented, the administration thinks, should be presented to the proper tribunal, a grand jury, and that then the public will be satisfied with the results of the investigation.

Governor Carter said yesterday that he expected to use the appropriation which had been made for the St. Louis exposition. The failure of the county act has changed the situation entirely from a financial standpoint, and the Territory is better able to make the expenditure than before, when it was faced with the loss of nearly three-fourths of the Territorial revenue. No order has been sent to Honolulu for the use of this appropriation, but a request from Honolulu by wireless would very likely be honored by the Executive.

She: "Would you be willing to die for me?" He: "Why, I'm dying for you now!"—Town and Country.

# CARAVAN MAY COME

**Cleveland Shriners May Reach Here in August.**

Hold on to the rope! A caravan of the Elect of Mahomet who are now camping in the deserts of Cleveland, Ohio, are setting their eyes in the direction of Hawaii, and may journey to the Islands next August. Potentate Philip H. Keese of Al Koran Temple, has practically chosen Honolulu as their Mecca for this year, and if all goes well, the caravan with one hundred persons, will arrive at Honolulu on the Ventura on Wednesday, August 24th.

In a letter to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, received yesterday on the Alameda, Potentate Keese says:

"If our proposed trip moves as we expect to have it, the caravan will leave Cleveland on August 14 and arrive at Honolulu, Wednesday, August 24 on the steamer Ventura. Would the following program work out all right:

"In and about Honolulu—Wednesday, August 24, Thursday, 25, Friday, 26.

"Trip to Waialua—Saturday, 27, Sunday, 28, Monday, 29.

"Trip to Volcano—Tuesday, August 30, Wednesday, 31, Thursday, September 1, Friday, 2, Saturday, 3.

"In Honolulu—Monday, September 5, Tuesday, 6, Wednesday, 7.

"Sail for San Francisco—Wednesday, September 7.

"I expect that the party will number anywhere from 50 to 100—ladies and gentlemen."

Mr. Keese is anxious to have some sort of an understanding as to hack fares, with special trips to the Pall, Punchbowl, etc.

## THE TREASURY RUNNING LOW

Treasurer Kepolikai has issued the following circular letter to heads of departments:

"I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Current Account balance in the Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii this day, and the probable revenues from all sources to be received from date until the incoming of taxes in November, 1904, will not, for the present, be able to meet both the current and salary and pay roll expenses of the government of the Territory. In order that available cash will always be in the Treasury to meet salary and pay roll warrants, and to avoid as much as possible the registering of warrants or borrowing money as provided by law, I respectfully request that all current expenses, other than the necessary running expenses of your office, be held in abeyance, until such time as the Treasury be in condition to meet the obligations of the Government."

Estimated Territorial receipts for the current month will be between \$70,000 and \$75,000, while the estimated average current expenses per month are about \$115,000.

### Tobacco Doing Well in Hamakua.

HONOKAA, Jan. 31.—The tobacco experiment which the United States Agricultural Bureau has inaugurated in Hamakua, gives every promise of success. Mr. L. E. Conter of the experiment station who is in charge of the place, is confident that fine Sumatra tobacco can be grown in Hawaii and the next six or eight months will demonstrate the truth of this belief.

An acre of ground has been taken on the Lousillon place in Hamakua, and the soil specially prepared for the cultivation of tobacco. On this area Mr. Conter has erected a shelter nine feet high and covering the entire field. This framework is covered by a specially manufactured cheese cloth, the kind in use in other places.

The acre has not been planted in tobacco as yet. The seed for the experiment with Sumatra wrapper was received only a few weeks ago and has been planted in seed beds. It is in fine condition and will soon be ready for transplanting. In addition to the Sumatra, experiments will also be made with Havana and Kentucky white burley tobacco. These latter varieties will not be grown under shelter but in the open. Mr. Conter is very well satisfied with the progress of his work so far but is of course unable to predict results. If it can be shown that tobacco can be successfully cultivated in Hamakua the Louissons and the homesteaders in that vicinity will plant a large acreage in fine seed. The success of the experiment will have first to be amply demonstrated as Director Smith of the Experiment Station has advised that it will be unwise to plant any large acreage in tobacco until it is shown how the present experiment will result.

"De trouble wif dat man," said Erasmus Pinkley, "is dat he's too ambitious." "But he won't work," answered Miss Miami Brown. "No. He's one of dese people dat would rather 'magine hisself ridin' in a automobile dan git down to business an' push a wheelbarrow."—Washington Star.

Turpin—"Come with me to the zoo." Jenks—"No, thank you. I'll stay at home. My daughter does the kangaroo walk, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, my coo is as cross as a bear, and my mother-in-law says I am an old gorilla. When I go anywhere I want a change."—Tid-Bits.

# WAIKIKI AQUARIUM

**Traps Now Set for Fish to Keep There.**

In a few days the aquarium at Waikiki, nestled in a small grove of coconut palms on the seashore of Kapiolani park, will be partially stocked with fish and ready for inspection. The workmen have nearly completed their labors and yesterday there were men out in boats laying down large wire box traps to catch the fish. And in a big cement basin on the shore side of the aquarium were two fish, the first which will adorn the tanks.

These two fish, a native says, are respectively a porcupine fish and a monkey fish. The latter is about a foot long and when swimming towards one holds its head in such a way that it looks like a monkey's face. The porcupine fish is larger. It has an enormous head and very large eyes. On each side are fan-like fins. These, while the fish is resting in one place in the water, are twisted around much in the same way that a serpentine dancer works the long folds of cloth fastened to her arms. As samples of the curiosities which will eventually be found in the new aquarium these two fish are unique.

For the present fish will be trapped near the beach on which the aquarium stands but within a few months the tanks in the building will contain almost every variety of fish known in island waters.

The new building is shaped like a cross. There is a hallway running into each leg of the cross from a large dome-covered pavilion in the center. In each leg there are a number of tanks built into the walls. A glass covers the front of these tanks but around the rear of each one is a passageway for the attendants. In the center of the building there is a large fountain. The building has walls made of rock up to a height of about four feet all around and above this it is of wood. There is a caretaker's cottage at the rear of the aquarium. The lawns have been graded and neat paths have been laid out around the building. On the beach a sea wall has been constructed of cement and when this is entirely filled in it will provide a very pleasant place for one to get a view of the entire Waikiki beach and fine marine scenery.

As one leaves the Rapid Transit cars in the park and steps across the driveway to the entrance of the aquarium grounds he is given a pleasant impression of the place. The building, a rustic looking affair, lies among palms. One walks up a broad path to the entrance, an archway built of rock, and having a few carved stones fitted into the arch. These carved stones contain figures of fish, squids, and other representations of sea life.

There are novel arrangements for filling each tank with sea water and also for regulating the ventilation of the building.

The long promised aquarium will soon be ready for visitors and from the great interest already taken in the structure it will be crowded on opening day. It will certainly contain a unique collection of ocean life for one has only to visit the Honolulu fish market and see the curiosities brought in there every day to realize that a mine of treasure as far as fish are concerned is the ocean which hems in the Hawaiian Islands.

Kin Sung Kin, a Korean laborer, was fatally injured on Ewa plantation by falling under a car. He lived but an hour after amputation of his leg by Dr. Davis.

## LAND AFFAIRS AND GAMEWELL SYSTEM

HILO, Feb. 5.—Auditor J. H. Fisher and Land Commissioner Pratt are both here on land office business. The Auditor is going over the books of the land office here, although there is no suspicion of any trouble there. There is however about \$22,000 due the government in rents and interest which the local office has neglected to collect and the government officials have come here to push the collection of this money.

There has been a little trouble in the local land office over the appointment of Williams as sub-agent, he also to take charge of the Honokaa office. The natives claim that they are getting the worst of the deal, as the change meant the ousting of Ragdale, a Hawaiian now in Hiloi, and Williams, a part-Hawaiian, who is in charge of the Honokaa office. The change has been made however in the interest of economy. Ragdale is given the position of ranger and everyone is satisfied.

High Sheriff Brown is here on business connected with the installation of the Gamewell police alarm system. The contract has already been let, but there was some trouble with the telephone company over the use of the latter's poles and material. High Sheriff Brown came over to straighten out the matter and the government intended to put up poles and wires of its own if the local company persisted in its demands. The matter however has been satisfactorily adjusted and Hiloi will get its fire alarm police call system immediately.

The earlier bird: Elijah was smiling, gleefully. "Thank goodness," he exclaimed. "I got my raven in ahead of Poe's!" With a happy smile he turned to partake of the table d'hôte provided. —Ex.

# Na Kupuna

THE  
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of the  
**CREATION**

(BY JULIAN D. HAYNE.)

With Artistic Illuminations by Viggo Jacobson.

THE GAZETTE CO. has recently secured a few copies of this much talked of publication, which is now out of print.

Julian Darwin Hayne is a man who will long be remembered in Hawaii for his many brilliant accomplishments and his wonderfully checkered career.

The legend is well written and the artistic element reflects great credit up on Mr. Jacobson.

Though but few people here have seen this book, nearly all have heard of it and will be glad of the opportunity to secure a copy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

## CRIME, JUSTICE, LAW, LAWYERS AND LEGAL PUNISHMENT

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of the 3rd inst. the article "Crime and Justice" comments on the greater prevalence of crime and the smaller percentage of criminals punished in the United States than in some older countries such as Great Britain.

It is natural to expect more crime in a new country than in an old one, as the restless spirits and those who have lost caste or reputation naturally drift to new places. For this reason the percentage of crime in the newer and more unsettled parts of any country is greater than in the older and less changeable districts. But outside of all this, there are defects in the administration of criminal justice in some parts of the United States, which make crime more prevalent than in corresponding parts of, say the British Empire. For instance, the absence of crime and the rapidity and certainty of punishment in the Canadian Klondike, as compared to some of the mining towns in our country, is an object lesson which certainly seems to point to something wrong.

The fact that appeals are permitted from criminal convictions with us, instead of leaving the convicted felon only the chance of executive pardon should it appear he has been wrongfully punished, is not the only defect. There is frequently a dread on the part of both judge and jurors, that they may be considered tyrannical, harsh or un-American, unless they are disposed to forget it is their duty to let no criminal go unpunished, and that it is the certainty of punishment and not its severity that deters crime; and when they are told by counsel for the defence, that they, being free Americans, should prove their superiority to other—and consequently benighted—nations by giving the criminal the benefit of any reasonable doubt, if jurors, or, if judge, the assistance of the most far fetched legal technicalities that sophistry can colorably attach to the case, they are disposed to avoid the possible unpleasant consequences of condemning a fellow being to punishment, when, if they free him, they may gain some slight credit for being kind hearted or liberal minded, while it will be forgotten that they have failed in their duty (no matter how unpleasant the task) to free the community from a criminal, and to show other embryo criminals what will be the consequences if they give way to temptation.

It is unpleasant to punish a fellow being, who has done us no personal injury, it is pleasant to have the power to punish and to be magnanimous and forgive crime committed against some other individual, while at the same time we flatter ourselves with the belief, that we are showing our superiority to less advanced nations. But when, as the counterpart of this, there is the lynching of some person, and it is afterwards discovered he was innocent, we do not feel we have made such great advances, as we hoped we had, from the nations we thought so benighted.

If our jurors would only remember it is their duty, although their unpleasant duty, to let no criminal be acquitted; and if the judges would endeavor to bring home the crime where it belongs, and allow no accused person to escape through technicalities, unless the technical defence could for no possible reason be divorced from the case, I think we would have a greater percentage of convictions and a smaller percentage of crime.

When a criminal escapes, because the court tried him did not proceed in due form, as for instance, convicted him by a verdict that was not unanimous, or by a judge that did not have jurisdiction to try the offence, or released him because he could not be given a speedy trial, although there may be evidence that would render his guilt apparent beyond a possible doubt, and yet he cannot again be placed in jeopardy for his offence, he escapes by a technical defense. Technical defenses were originally allowed to prevent people from being harassed by charges that should have been disposed of and not kept hanging over them, and they are an acknowledged

defect on the part of the judiciary of its incompetence to deal with the criminal, hence they encourage Judge Lynch, who steps in to act, where the proper authority too frequently is tied up by its own inefficiency. Successful technical defenses are admissions, that the administration of justice is defective; that is, either the legislature has erred in making impracticable laws, or in creating courts not properly constituted to enforce the law, or the judges and prosecuting officers are incompetent to handle the machinery provided, in such a way as to prevent the accused from escaping, irrespective of his guilt or innocence.

It consequently becomes the duty of every citizen, whether legislator, prosecuting attorney, juror or judge, to remedy defects that may render technical defenses possible, and to do his utmost to make the machinery for the punishment of crime work effectively, in spite of any defects it may have, rather than to go searching for weak spots, and when they are found, proudly to point to them as evidences of his intelligence and liberality, as well as of the superior ingenuity and learning of the law makers and the courts.

Another error, which too frequently tends to increase crime, when intended to do the reverse, is for courts to endeavor to stop certain classes of offenses by inflicting unusually severe punishments for them, when anyone is convicted. It is well known that juries hesitate to convict, if they think an unusually severe punishment will be inflicted, while if they expect the punishment will scarcely be adequate, if the person is guilty, they are not so easily influenced by sophistical arguments concerning what is grounds for reasonable doubt, and it is the certainty of punishment, rather than its severity that deters crime. The would be criminal, if satisfied that he cannot possibly escape detection, will not commit the crime though the punishment is comparatively light. Criminals, almost without exception, count on escaping the consequences of their acts. In fact, when a man deliberately commits crime, regardless of whether or not he will be caught, his conduct is considered strong evidence that he was insane at the time he did the act.

To prevent crime, punishment should be both swift and certain: To make it swift we should abolish the numerous appeals and other means of causing delay: To make it certain, we should provide such effective procedure and such capable judicial officers as to make acquittals on mere technicalities, which are not affected by the guilt of the accused party, practically unheard of.

T. M. HARRISON.

## TE CZAR FEARS INTERNAL STRIFE

"It is my belief that Russia has been most anxious to delay war with Japan," said a well-known Japanese resident yesterday. "From all I can gather from inside circles, it is Russia and not Japan that would be the gainer by delays. From my standpoint the Czar is in fear of internal troubles should a war break out with Japan just now. Internal strife and a war with a foreign nation at the same time would tend to break up the Czar's vast empire."

"If peace is to be considered as the best project on the part of both nations, one of the conditions that Japan is most likely to insist upon will be that the Czar shall not increase his naval strength in the Orient. Should such a decision be reached, it is more probable however, that Japan would insist on both nations keeping to their present naval strength. If a delay is brought about and this feature be not insisted upon, Russia would undoubtedly prepare for the future and on some pretext open up a war with Japan, when her strength became overwhelming."